Cenotaph at Guildhall to the Memory of the Earl of Chatham.

Cenotaph at Guildhall to the Memory of the Earl of Chatham.

Gal 4 F 5 d

BRIEF MEMOIRS

OF THE

JUDGES

WHOSE PORTRAITS ARE PRESERVED IN

GUILDHALL.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

ENGRAVINGS

OF THE

MARBLE SCULPTURES,

REPRESENTING

THE EARL OF CHATHAM

AND

WILLIAM BECKFORD, Esq.

1791.

Sold by JOHN PRIDDEN, Fleet-Street; and JOSEPH WHITE, nearly opposite Chancery-Lane, Holborn.

(Price One Shilling.)

V London Guildhall

43

PRESENTED BY
MUSEUM
S.S.B.
BRITANNICUM
LADY BANKS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PART of the following tract has been printed in the Gentleman's Magazine. It has however been ſuggeſted that a more comprehenſive account of the perſons whom the City of London has honored with her diſtinctions would be acceptable to the public; for which purpoſe the Editor has availed himſelf of all information, both printed and manuſcript, that lay within his knowledge and reach: and though he does not preſume to offer the reſult of his labours as any more than an outline of what might hereafter be compleated, yet he truſts the idea he has adopted will not be diſpleaſing to thoſe who are willing to ſet a due value on honors conferred by the Metropolis of a great commercial Country.

Directions for placing the Engravings.

Cenotaph to face page 9

Statue 12

Arms of Judges 22

SCULPTURE.

SCULPTURE.

1791.

SCULPTURE.

EARL OF CHATHAM was the younger ſon of Robert Pitt of Boconnock in Cornwall, Eſq. and of Harriet, ſiſter of John Villiers, earl of Grandiſon. He was born November 15, 1708, was educated at Eton School, and was afterwards a cornet of horſe. He came young into parliament, and repreſented ſucceſſively the boroughs of Old Sarum, Seaford, and Aldborough; and was at the general Election in 1754 returned for Bath, which city he repreſented till he was advanced to the peerage. In February 1737, he was appointed a groom of the bed-chamber to his Royal Highneſs Frederick Prince of Wales, which poſt he reſigned in April 1745.

On the 22d of February, 1746, he was conſtituted joint vice-treaſurer of Ireland; on the 6th

of May following he was appointed treaſurer and pay-maſter of the army, and on the 28th of the ſame month was ſworn one of his majeſty's moſt honorable privy council.

He reſigned his poſt of pay-maſter general in 1755; and was on December 4, 1756, appointed ſecretary of ſtate for the Southern department, which poſt he held until October 5, 1761, (except the ſmall interval from April 5 to June 29, 1757,)

Upon his reſignation of the office of ſecretary of ſtate, his majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to grant a barony of Great-Britain to his wife, lady Heſter Pitt, and her heirs male; and on July 30, 1766, he was himſelf advanced to the peerage, by the titles of Viſcount Pitt and Earl of Chatham, when his majeſty was pleaſed to deliver to his lordſhip the cuſtody of the privy ſeal.

He reſigned the office of privy ſeal November 2, 1768, and died at his ſeat at Hayes in Kent, May 11, 1778.

At a full court of Common Council held May 20, 1778, it was reſolved "that a petition be preſented to the houſe of Commons, praying that the remains of the late earl of Chatham be depoſited in the cathedral church of St. Paul;" which requeſt not being complied with, the city came to a reſolution of teſtifying their regard to the memory of their once favourite miniſter, by placing

placing a noble piece of ſculpture *, with an inſcription, in Guild-hall.

His lordſhip married lady Heſter, only daughter of Richard Grenville, Eſq. by the late counteſs Temple, and left iſſue three ſons and two daughters.

INSCRIPTION ON THE CENOTAPH.

"In grateful acknowledgment to the Supreme Diſpoſer of events; who, intending to advance this nation, for ſuch time as to his wiſdom ſeemed good, to an high pitch of proſperity and glory; by unanimity at home; by confidence and reputation abroad; by alliances wiſely choſen and faithfully obſerved; by colonies united and protected; by deciſive victories by ſea and land; by

* In this piece of ſculpture, the figure of the earl of Chatham, in the habit of a Roman ſenator, appears gracefully looking on another figure, repreſenting the city of London; his left hand directs the helm of government, whilſt his right embraces Commerce, who, charged with her proper attributes, is pleaſantly ſmiling on her kind protector, through whoſe zeal, aſſiſted by the four quarters of the world, ſhe is pouring plenty into the lap of Britain. The city, in her mural crown, with a look of gratitude, is addreſſing her noble friend, pointing the while at Commerce; at her feet are placed the emblems of Induſtry, and on her right hand thoſe of Juſtice and Power. The ingenious artiſt, it is ſaid, received 3000 guineas for this piece of ſculpture.

conqueſts made by arms and generoſity in every part of the globe; by commerce, for the firſt time united with, and made to flouriſh by war; was pleaſed to raiſe up as a principal inſtrument in this memorable work,

WILLIAM PITT.

"The mayor, aldermen, and common-council, mindful of the benefits which the city of London received in her ample ſhare in the general proſperity, have erected to the memory of this eminent ſtateſman and powerful orator, this monument in her Guild-hall, that her citizens may never meet for the tranſaction of their affairs, without being reminded that the means by which Providence raiſes a nation to greatneſs, are the virtues infuſed into great men; and that to withhold from thoſe virtues, either of the living or the dead, the tribute of eſteem and veneration, is to deny to themſelves the means of happineſs and honour.

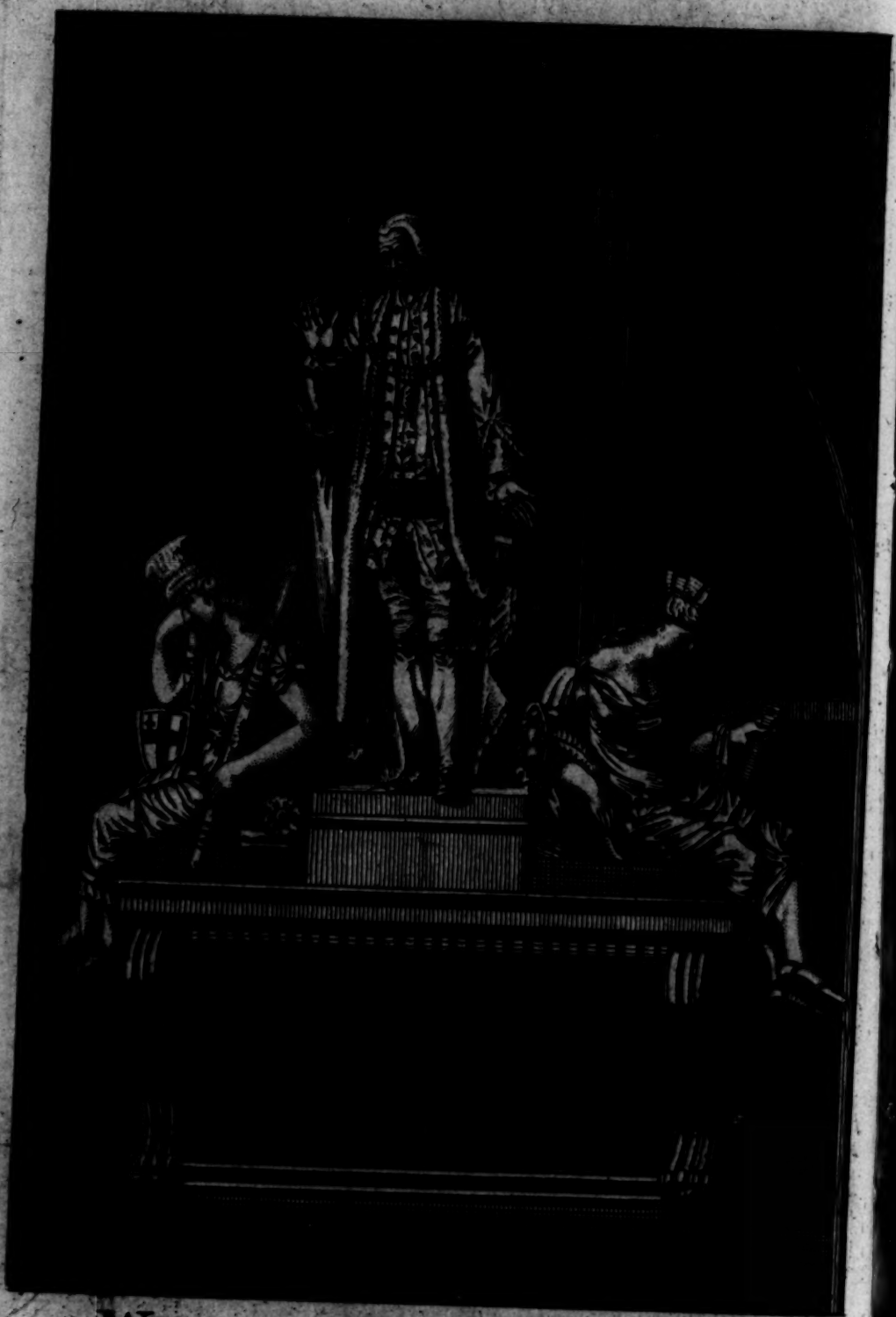
"This diſtinguiſhed perſon, for the ſervice rendered to king George II. and to king George III, was created

EARL OF CHATHAM.

"The Britiſh nation honoured his memory with a public funeral, and a public monument amongſt her illuſtrious men in Weſtminſter Abbey."

J. Bacon ſculpſit, 1782.

WILLIAM



WILLIAM BECKFORD ESQ.R
twice LORD MAYOR of LONDON.

WILLIAM BECKFORD, Esq. of Fonthill in Wiltshire, (descended from Sir Thomas Beckford, knt. Sheriff of London, 1677) was the eldest surviving son and heir of Peter Beckford, of St. Catherine's in the island of Jamaica, Esq. by Bathshua Herring his wife, and brother of Elizabeth, countess dowager of Effingham, now married to Sir George Howard, K. B. In 1754 he was elected alderman of Farringdon without, and and in 1756 was one of the sheriffs of London, which city he represented in parliament from 1754 to his death.

He had the honour (of which there are but few instances) of being twice elected chief magistrate of the city of London, in the years 1763 and 1770, and died lord-mayor of London June 21, 1770; his remains were interred at Fonthill in Wiltshire, where he had erected a magnificent mansion.

At a full court of Common Council held July 6, 1770, it was resolved *nem. con.* "that a statue * be erected to the memory of the right hon. William Beckford, with an inscription containing the words his lordship spoke to his majesty on

* In this piece of sculpture the lord mayor is represented as delivering his celebrated speech to the king, on one side is placed a figure representing the City of London in mourning, and on the other trade and navigation in a drooping state. The decline of commerce is marked by a small but empty cornucopia.

presenting

preſenting the city remonſtrance *; for which ſpirited (though perhaps unprecedented) conduct, he had before received the thanks of the court of Common Council.

He married a lady of the name of Hamilton, of the Abercorn family, by whom he had iſſue an only child, William Beckford, Eſq. of Fonthill, Wiltſhire.

His SPEECH to his MAJESTY KING GEORGE III. on the 23d of May, 1770.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

"WILL your MAJESTY be pleaſed ſo far to condeſcend, as to permit the MAYOR of your loyal CITY of LONDON to declare, in your ROYAL PRESENCE, on behalf of his FELLOW CITIZENS, how much the bare apprehenſion of your MAJESTY's diſpleaſure would at all times affect their minds: the declaration of that diſpleaſure has already filled them with inexpreſſible anxiety, and with the deepeſt affliction. Permit me, SIRE, to aſſure your MAJESTY, that your MAJESTY has not in all your dominions any ſubjects more faithful, more dutiful, or more affectionate to your MAJESTY'S PERSON and FAMILY, or more ready to ſacrifice their lives and fortunes in the maintenance of the true honour and dignity of your crown.

* Concerning the Middleſex election. See the addreſſes, petitions, &c. of the city of London, printed by order of the court of Common Council, 8vo. 1778.

"We do therefore, with the greateſt humility and ſubmiſſion, moſt earneſtly ſupplicate your MAJESTY, that you will not diſmiſs us from your PRESENCE without expreſſing a more favorable opinion of your faithful citizens, and without ſome comfort, without ſome proſpect at leaſt of redreſs.

"Permit me, SIRE, farther to obſerve, that whoſoever has already dared, or ſhall hereafter endeavour, by falſe inſinuations and ſuggeſtions, to alienate your MAJESTY's affections from your loyal ſubjects in general, and from the CITY of LONDON in particular, and to withdraw your confidence in and regard for your people, is an enemy to your MAJESTY's PERSON and FAMILY, a violator of the public peace, and a betrayer of our happy conſtitution, as it was eſtabliſhed at the glorious Revolution."

PAINTING.

"We do therefore, with the greatest humility and submission, most earnestly supplicate your MAJESTY, that you will not dismiss us from your PRESENCE without expressing a more favorable opinion of your faithful citizens, and without some comfort, without some prospect at least of redress.

"Permit me, SIRE, further to observe, that whosoever has already dared, or shall hereafter endeavour, by false insinuations and suggestions, to alienate your MAJESTY's affections from your loyal subjects in general, and from the CITY of LONDON in particular, and to withdraw your confidence in and regard for your people, is an enemy to your MAJESTY's PERSON and FAMILY, a violator of the public peace, and a betrayer of our happy constitution, as it was established at the glorious Revolution."

PAINTING.

PAINTING.

PAINTING.

*ROYAL PORTRAITS.

KING WILLIAM III.
QUEEN MARY (BY VANDER VAART.)
QUEEN ANNE.
KING GEORGE I.
KING GEORGE II.
QUEEN CAROLINE.
KING GEORGE III. (BY RAMSAY.)
QUEEN CHARLOTTE (BY RAMSAY.)

* It is presumed, that the royal portraits were placed here after the coronations of the several kings and queens above-mentioned; at which times it has been usual for crowned heads to honour the lord mayor of London with their presence.

When Guildhall was repaired in 1779, all the portraits (except the modern ones) were in so bad a condition, that it became a matter of doubt whether they were to be restored to their places, or committed to the flames. The Committee of City Lands, who were to decide their fate, divided equally on the question; and it was to the honour of Mr. ALDERMAN TOWNSEND (the chairman of that committee) whose vote determined their being cleaned and replaced.

PORTRAITS of JUDGES.

LORD CAMDEN, third ſon of Sir John Pratt, lord chief juſtice of the King's Bench, by his ſecond wife Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Hugh Wilſon, canon of Bangor, was born 17—. He was educated at Eton School and King's College, Cambridge, from whence he was removed to Lincoln's Inn. He was appointed attorney-general to his majeſty in July 1757, was elected member of parliament for the borough of Downton in the ſame year, and was in 1759 choſen recorder of Bath.

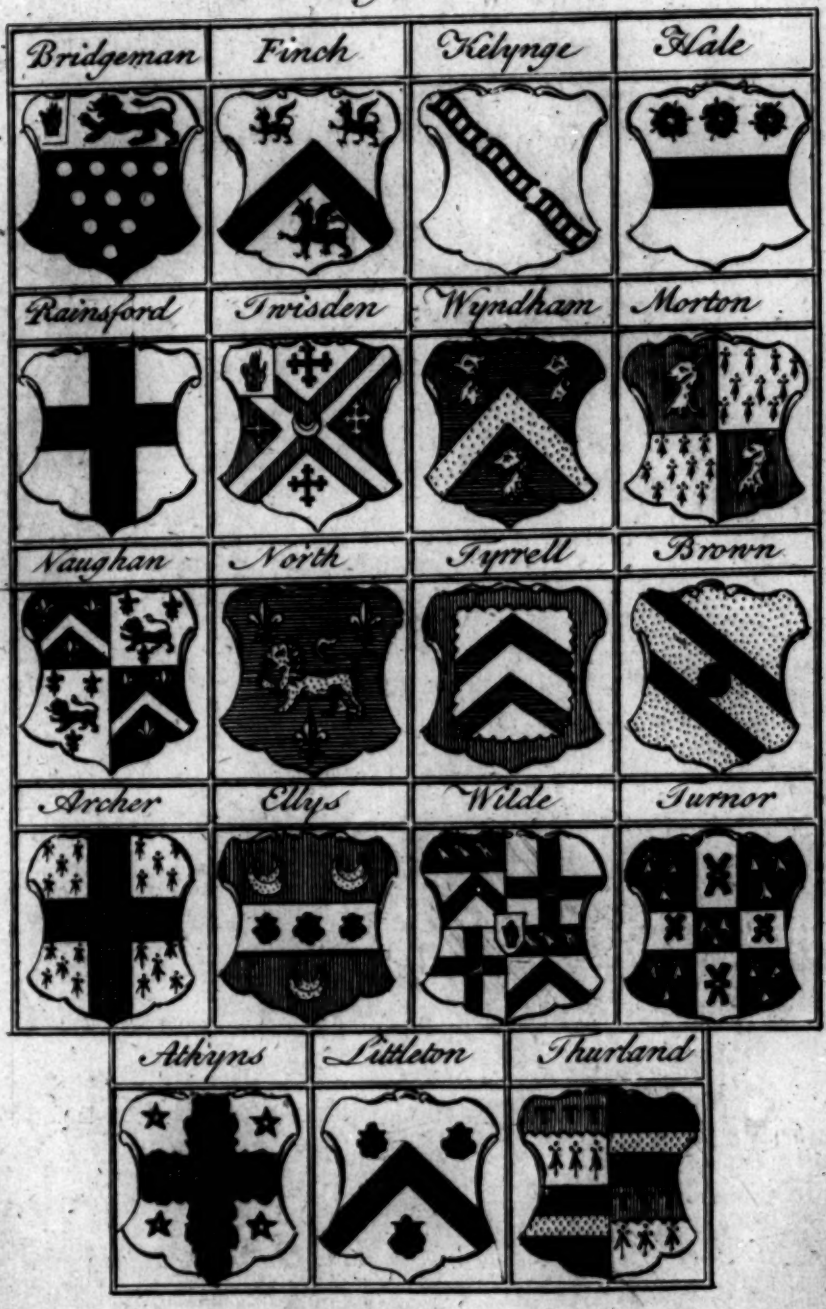
December 30, 1761, he was conſtituted lord chief juſtice of the court of Common Pleas; in which poſt he acted with ſuch ability and integrity, eſpecially in the judgement he gave in the caſe of general-warrants, that the city of London, beſides preſenting him with the freedom of their corporation, requeſted him to ſit for his picture *, which was put up in Guildhall with the following inſcription:

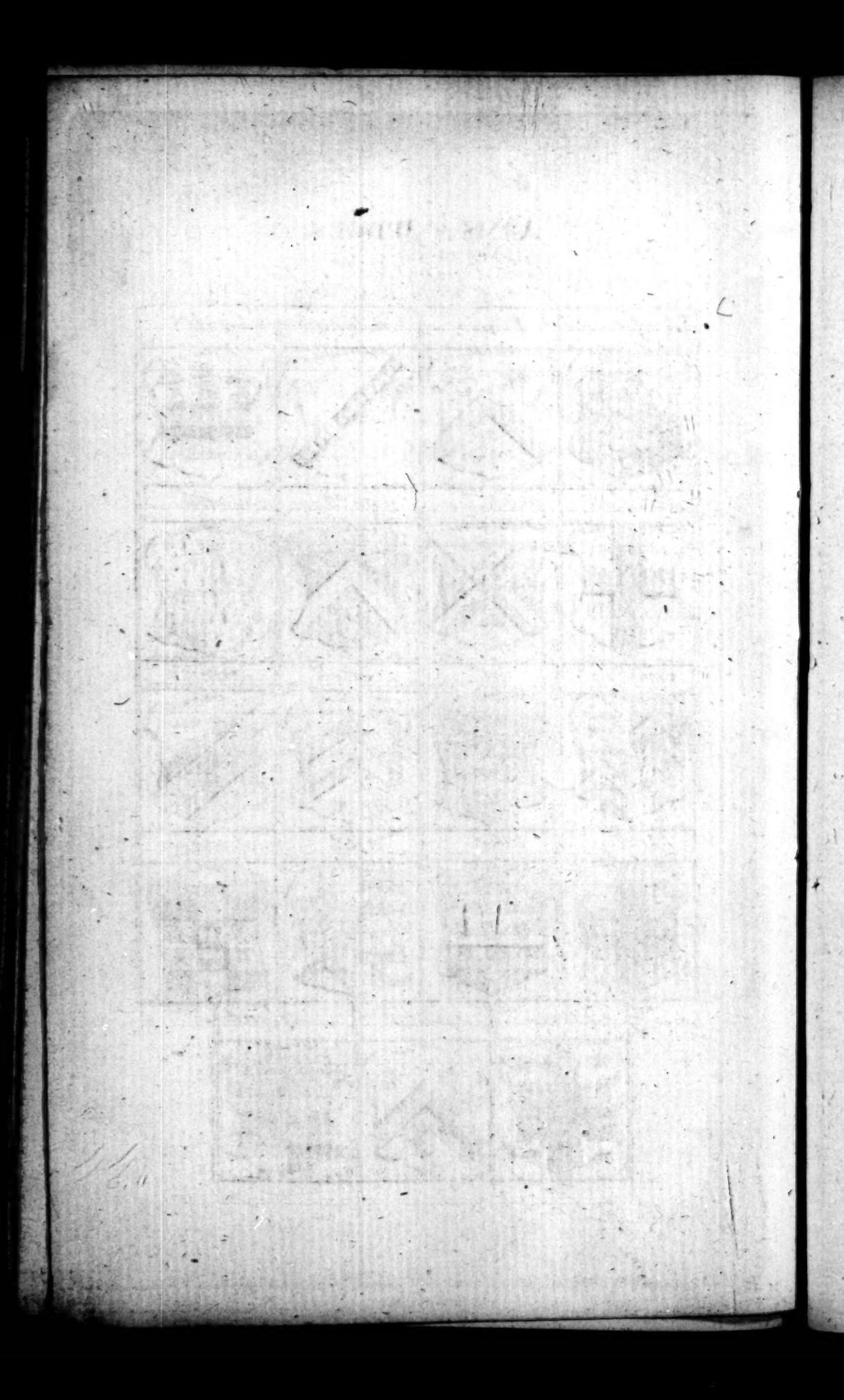
* Painted by Sir Joſhua Reynolds.—There is a ſmall print engraved from it, and ſold by Hooper in the Strand.

HANC

ARMS of JUDGES.

Painted in Guildhall. 1671.





HANC ICONEM
CAROLI PRATT, EQ.
SUMMI JUDICIS C. B.
IN HONOREM TANTI VIRI
ANGLIÆ LIBERTATIS LEGE ASSERTORIS FIDI.
S. P. Q. L.
IN CURIA MUNICIPALI
PONI JUSSERUNT.
NON. KAL. MART. MDCCLXIV.
GULIELMO BRIDGEN ARM. PRÆ. URB.

July 16, 1765, he was advanced to the dignity of a peer of Great Britain, and was conſtituted lord high chancellor July 30, 1766. But when the affair of the Middleſex election came to be agitated in the houſe of Lords (1770), his lordſhip declared, that he conſidered the deciſion upon that affair as a direct attack upon the firſt principles of the conſtitution; and that if in the judicial exerciſe of his office he was to pay any regard to that, or to any other ſuch vote, paſſed in oppoſition to the known and eſtabliſhed laws of the land, he ſhould look upon himſelf as a traitor to his truſt, and an enemy to his country. He was removed from his office Jan. 17, 1770, and held no public employment till 1782, when his lordſhip was appointed preſident of the Council. His lordſhip married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of John Jeffreys, Eſq. and has iſſue the hon. John Jeffreys Pratt, member of parliament for Bath, and four daughters.

SIR

SIR ORLANDO BRIDGEMAN*, knt. and bart. was the eldeſt ſon of John Bridgeman biſhop of Cheſter, and of Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Helier canon of Exeter: he was of the Inner Temple, and in the time of Charles I. was attorney to the Court of Wards.

The lord chancellor Clarendon (to whom Burnet gives the higheſt commendation for his wiſe and judicious ſelection of lawyers to preſide in the courts of Weſtminſter-hall) makes honourable mention of Sir Orlando Bridgeman in his hiſtory of the Rebellion.

He was called to the degree of ſerjeant at law May 31, 1660; appointed lord chief baron of the Exchequer June 1, and created a baronet the day following. He ſat as firſt judge upon the trial of the regicides in October 1660, and was the twen-

* The portrait of Sir ORLANDO BRIDGEMAN, and thoſe of the following judges (arranged here according to the time of their advancement to the bench) were placed in Guildhall about the year 1671, in teſtimony of the City's gratitude for their ſignal ſervices in having ſettled (without expence of law-ſuit) the properties of the citizens after the fire in 1666, purſuant to an act of parliament for "eſtabliſhing a court of judicature" for that purpoſe, 19 Char. II. c. 2.

The judges are painted in their robes, at full length, by MICHAEL WRIGHT, who received of the City 60l. for each portrait. The arms are engraved from thoſe on the picture-frames.

ty-ſecond of that month advanced to be lord chief juſtice of the Common Pleas.

When the great ſeal was taken from lord Clarendon, Auguſt 30, 1667, it was delivered to Sir Orlando Bridgeman under the title of Lord Keeper, which poſt he continued till Nov. 5, 1672. He died June 25, 1674, and was buried at Teddington in Middleſex. There was publiſhed under his name a folio book of Conveyances, being ſelect precedents of deeds and inſtruments concerning the moſt conſiderable eſtates in England. There are three engraved portraits of Sir Orlando Bridgeman.

He married, firſt, Judith, daughter and heir of John Kynaſton of Morton in Shropſhire, Eſq. by whom he had one ſon, Sir John his ſucceſſor. His ſecond wife was Dorothy, daughter of Dr. Saunders, provoſt of Oriel College in Oxford, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter; Sir Orlando, the eldeſt, was created a baronet Nov. 15, 1673.

Sir Henry Bridgeman, the preſent baronet of that name, is lineally deſcended from the lord keeper Bridgman by his firſt wife.

SIR EDWARD ATKYNS, Knt. was the third ſon of Richard Atkyns, Eſq. one of the juſtices of the ſeſſions in North Wales, and of Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Marſh of Wareſley in Hunt-

Huntingdonſhire, Eſq. He was of Lincoln's Inn, of which ſociety he was reader 8th of Charles I. and was called to the degree of ſerjeant at law May 19, 1640.

Such was his attachment to the royal cauſe, that (during the civil war) he refuſed ſeveral advantages and honours which were offered him by the chiefs of the oppoſite party.

On Feb. 8, 1660, he was appointed a commiſſioner for ſettling and recovering the arrears of exciſe due to the king, was made ſecond baron of the Exchequer June 23, and received the honour of knighthood the ſecond of July following. In October he ſat upon the commiſſion for the trial of the Regicides: he died in 1669, aged 82.

He married Urſula, daughter of Sir Thomas Dacres, of Cheſhunt, in Hertfordſhire, and left iſſue Sir Robert Atkyns, K. B. of whom hereafter, and Sir Edward Atkyns, lord chief baron of the Exchequer in the reign of James II.

There is a handſome monument in Weſtminſter Abbey in memory of theſe three judges, erected at the expence of Edward Atkyns, Eſq. ſon of the laſt-mentioned Sir Edward.

SIR THOMAS TWISDEN, Knt. and Bart. was the ſecond ſon of Sir Thomas Twiſden of Royden Hall in Kent, Bart. by lady Anne, daughter of the firſt counteſs of Winchelſea; he

was

was of the Inner Temple, and member of parliament for Maidſtone, 1640. During the Uſurpation he was ſent to the Tower for defending the rights of the city of London, for which he was counſel. He was called to the degree of ſerjeant at law June 21, 1660; made one of the juſtices of the King's Bench June 27th; and in October following he ſat upon the commiſſion for the trial of the regicides. He was created a Baronet June 18, 1666; and when through age and infirmities he had obtained leave to reſign his office, (having ſat upon the bench twenty years) his majeſty was pleaſed to continue his ſalary to him for life. He died 1682, aged 81. There is a print of Sir Thomas Twiſden in mezzotinto.

He married Mrs. Jane Tomlinſon, of an ancient family in Yorkſhire, by whom he had a numerous iſſue.

SIR CHRISTOPHER TURNOR, Knt. (deſcended from an ancient family ſeated at Haverhill in Suffolk) was the eldeſt ſon of Chriſtopher Turnor, Eſq. and of Helen, daughter of Thomas Sam of Pirton in the county of Herts, Eſq. and was born at Milton-Erneſs in Bedfordſhire December 6, 1607. He was of the Middle Temple, called to the degree of ſerjeant at law, July 4, 1660; made third baron of the Exchequer on the

7th, and received the honor of knighthood on the 16th of the ſame month.

February 8, 1660, he was appointed a commiſſioner for ſettling and recovering the arrears of exciſe due to the king; and in October following he ſat upon the commiſſion for the trial of the regicides. In the memorable * caſe of the Perry's, he was the judge who at Glouceſter Lent aſſizes 1661, refuſed to try them upon an indictment for murder, becauſe the body of the perſon ſuppoſed to be murdered was not found; yet, in a circuit afterwards, a leſs cautious judge did try them, and, upon being found guilty, ordered execution, when, ſome years after, the perſon ſuppoſed to be murdered appeared alive! This unhappy circumſtance has occaſioned a more ſcrupulous attention to the ſufficiency of evidence in caſes where the body of a perſon ſuppoſed to be murdered is not found.

He died May 19, 1675, aged 68, and was buried at Milton-Erneſs, where there is a handſome monument for him and his immediate anceſtors (ever ſince their marriage with a daughter and coheir of Sir Walter Erneſs of Milton-Erneſs, in the year 1542) erected at the expence of Sir Edmund Turnor, of Stoke-Rochford in the county of Lincoln, Knt. his youngeſt brother.

* See *State Trials, Vol.* X. *App.* p. 30, and *Harl. Miſcellany, Vol.* III. *p.* 519.

He

He married Joice, daughter of Sir Thomas Warwick, Knt. ſhe died 1707*, aged 101, and left iſſue four ſons; and one daughter married to Edward Maſter, of Eaſt-Langden in Kent, Eſq. from whom the families of Byng and Porcock are deſcended.

SIR THOMAS TYRRELL, Knt. (deſcended from Sir Walter Tyrrel, a Norman Knight) was third ſon of Sir Edward Tyrrell, of Thornton in Buckinghamſhire, Bart. by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Aſton, Eſq. He was of the Inner Temple, called to the degree of ſerjeant at law July 4, 1660, received the honour of knighthood July 16, and was appointed one of the juſtices of the court of Common Pleas the 27th of the ſame month.

He ſat upon the trial of the regicides, October 9, 1660, and was returned member for Buckinghamſhire in the parliament called that year.

He married a daughter of ——— Saunders, of Buckinghamſhire, and left iſſue two ſons, Thomas and Peter, the latter of which was created a Baronet July 20, 1665; but, having no iſſue, the title became extinct; and two daughters.

* *Le Neve's Fun. Mon. Orb.* 1707.

SIR SAMUEL BROWN, Knt. was ſon of Nicholas Brown, of Poleſbrooke in Northamptonſhire, Eſq. by Frances daughter of Thomas St. John, Eſq. third ſon of Oliver Lord St. John, of Bletſoe. He was of Lincoln's-Inn, of which ſociety he was reader 18 Charles I, and repreſented the borough of Dartmouth in the parliament called 1640, and there he exerted himſelf much againſt Archbiſhop Laud, being the perſon who carried up the attainder againſt that prelate to the houſe of lords in 1644.

October 12, 1648, he was made ſerjeant at law, one of the juſtices of the Common Pleas, and a commiſſioner of the great Seal.

After the Reſtoration he was again called to the degree of ſerjeant, June 21, 1660, and was choſen member for the county of Bedford in the parliament called that year. He ſat upon the commiſſion for the trial of the regicides in October, was appointed one of the juſtices of the court of Common Pleas November 3, 1660, and received the honour of knighthood December 4 following.

He died in the year 1668, and, by his will, directed his remains to be interred at Arleſley in Bedfordſhire, where, it ſeems, he was a conſiderable poſſeſſor of lands.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of ———, and had iſſue three ſons and two daughters.

SIR MATTHEW HALE, Knt. was ſon of Robert Hale, Eſq. and of Joan, daughter of Matthew Pointz, of Alderley in Glouceſterſhire, Eſq. and was born at Alderley November 1, 1609.

He was educated at Magdalen College in Oxford, and from thence removed to Lincoln's-Inn. In 1563 he was appointed one of the juſtices of the Common Pleas, and in the parliaments called 1654 and 1660, was returned member for Glouceſterſhire.

He was called to the degree of ſerjeant at law June 21, 1660, appointed one of the commiſſioners for the trial of the regicides in October, and conſtituted lord chief baron of the Exchequer Nov. 7, 1660; he was likewiſe in that year a commiſſioner for ſettling and recovering the arrears of exciſe due to the king.

Sir Matthew Hale was the firſt judge who offered his ſervice to the city for accommodating all the differences that might have ariſen about the rebuilding it, in which he behaved himſelf to the ſatisfaction of all perſons concerned *.

He was advanced to be lord chief juſtice of the King's Bench May 18, 1671, which place he reſigned February 20, 1675-6.

He died on Chriſtmas day following, and was buried at Alderley in Glouceſterſhire.

For an account of the life and writings of this great man, we muſt refer to "Biſhop Burnet's

* *Burnet's Life of Hale.*

Life

Life of Hale." It were impoſſible to attempt his character, without exceeding the limits of this undertaking. *Granger* mentions ſeven engraved portraits of Sir Matthew Hale.

He married Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Moor, of Fawley in Berkſhire, and had iſſue an only ſon, Robert Hale, Eſq.

SIR WADHAM WYNDHAM, Knt. (deſcended from Francis Wyndham, Eſq. one of the juſtices of the Common Pleas in the reign of Queen Elizabeth) was ninth ſon of Sir John Wyndham of Orchard-Wyndham in the county of Somerſet, Knt. and of Joan, daughter of Henry Portman, of Orchard Portman, Eſq. He was of Lincoln's Inn, and much eſteemed in his profeſſion.

He was called to the degree of ſerjeant at law July 4, 1660, and ſat upon the commiſſion for the trial of the regicides in October following.

He was appointed one of the juſtices of the court of King's Bench November 24, 1660, and received the honour of knighthood the 4th of December following. Sir *John Hawles* gives him the character of the ſecond beſt judge who ſat in Weſtminſter hall from the Reſtoration to the Revolution.

He married Barbara, daughter of Sir Georgs Clerke, of Watford in Northamptonſhire, Knt. and became anceſtor to the Wyndhams of Norrington,

rington, Dinton, Saliſbury, and Spargrove, and of Thomas Wyndham, late lord chancellor of Ireland.

SIR JOHN KELYNGE, Knt. (deſcended from the Kelynges of Worceſterſhire) was ſon of John Kelynge of Hertford, Eſq. and of Alice, daughter of Gregory Waterhouſe, of Halifax in Yorkſhire, Eſq. He was of the Inner Temple, and called to the degree of ſerjeant at law July 4, 1660; received the honour of knighthood Jan. 21, 1661; and was advanced to be king's ſerjeant the 6th of November following.

He was choſen member for Bedford in the parliament called 1661, was made a juſtice of the king's bench June 10, 1663, and conſtituted lord chief juſtice thereof November 21, 1665. He died (as is obſerved on the picture frame) May 9, 1671.

He wrote and publiſhed Reports of divers caſes in pleas of the crown, in the reign of Charles II. with directions for juſtices of peace and others, which were republiſhed by lord chief juſtice Holt, with notes and ſome new caſes.

He had three wives, Martha, daughter of Sir Thomas Boteler, of Bidenham in the county of Bedford, Knt. by whom he had iſſue (amongſt others) Sir John Kelynge, of Southill in Bedfordſhire, Knt. king's counſel and ſerjeant at law, who married a daughter of the reſident of the duke

of

of Tuſcany. His ſecond wife was Mary, daughter of William Jeſton of London, by whom he had one daughter; and his third wife was Elizabeth, ſecond daughter of Sir Francis Baſſet, of Cornwall, Knt. by whom he had no iſſue.

SIR JOHN ARCHER, Knt. (deſcended from Simon Du Bois, who attended king Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt, and whom that king ordered to take the name of Archer, from his ſingular dexterity in uſing the bow) was ſon of Henry Archer, of Cooperſale, in the pariſh of Theydon-Gernon, in the county of Eſſex, Eſq. by Anne, daughter of Simon Crouch, alderman of London.

He was admitted of Gray's-Inn in the year 1617, and was choſen one of the members for Eſſex in the parliament called 1656.

He was called to the degree of ſerjeant at law June 21, 1660; made one of the juſtices of the court of Common Pleas November 4, 1663, and received the honour of knighthood the 4th of December following.

He died February 8, 1681, aged 84, and was buried at Theydon-Gernon.

He married Eleanor, daughter of Sir John Curzon, Bart. and left iſſue one ſon, John Archer, Eſq. who died without iſſue, and one daughter, Eleanor, who married Sir John Wrotteſley, of Wrotteſley in the county of Salop, Bart.

SIR

SIR RICHARD RAINSFORD, Knt. was (as appears probable from a viſitation of Northamptonſhire) ſecond ſon of Robert Rainsford of Staverton, in the county of Northampton, Eſq. by his ſecond wife Mary, daughter of Thomas Kyrton of Thorpe Mandeville. He was born 1605; was of Lincoln's Inn; was called to the degree of ſerjeant at law Oct. 5, 1660, and appointed one of the barons of the Exchequer Nov. 16, 1663.

He was made a juſtice of the King's Bench Feb. 6, 1668; and upon the reſignation of Sir Matthew Hale, was conſtituted lord chief juſtice thereof April 12, 1676, which poſt he reſigned in 1678, and died Feb. 17, 1679, aged 75.

He was buried at Dallington in Northamptonſhire, where he built and founded an alms-houſe for four old perſons, men and women, with a weekly allowance of two ſhillings each.

There is a large half-ſheet portrait in mezzotinto of Sir Richard Rainsford.

He married Catherine, daughter of Samuel Clerke, D. D. by whom he had twelve children, and became anceſtor of the Rainsfords of Brixworth and Dallington in Northamptonſhire.

SIR WILLIAM MORTON, Knt. (who bore the ſame arms as the Mortons of Milborn St. Andrew, in Dorſetſhire, and probably of that family) was of the Inner Temple: when the civil wars

broke out, he was one of the ſeveral gentlemen of the long robe who laid aſide his gown, and took up the ſword. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf much (according to CLARENDON) as a lieutenant-colonel of horſe. At the Reſtoration he reſumed his profeſſion, and was made ſerjeant at law July 4, 1660: he was advanced to be king's ſerjeant July 1, 1663, and made a juſtice of the King's Bench Nov. 3, 1665.

He diſcharged the office of judge with much gravity and learning, and was very terrible to thoſe who choſe to live by robbing on the highway *.

He died Sept. 23, 1672, aged 68 years, and was buried in the Temple church, where there is a monument erected to his memory, and that of his wife, who was there interred.

He married Ann, daughter and heir of John Smith of Kedington, in the county of Oxford, Eſq. who died in 1668. The ſame monument contains likewiſe an inſcription for their eldeſt ſon, John Morton, Eſq. captain in a regiment of foot in Ireland, and governor of Kilkenny; he died in 1668.

SIR WILLIAM WILDE, Knt. and Bart. was, as is ſuppoſed, of the family of the Wildes of Worceſterſhire, as in his arms he uſes a quar-

* *Clarendon, vol. ii. p. 491.*

tering

tering which belonged to them. He was of the Inner Temple; choſen recorder of London Nov. 3, 1659, and created a baronet Sept. 13, 1660, in which year he repreſented the City of London in parliament.

He was upon the commiſſion for the trial of the Regicides in November 1660, called to the degree of ſerjeant at law Oct. 5, 1660, and advanced to be king's ſerjeant Nov. 10, 1661.

He was appointed one of the juſtices of the court of Common Pleas April 16, 1668, and a juſtice of the King's Bench Jan. 22, 1672.

His patent was revoked April 29, 1679, becauſe he had *honeſtly* diſcountenanced the evidence of Bedloe againſt the jeſuits Whitebread and Fenwick *. He died Nov. 23, 1679, and was buried in the Temple church.

He publiſhed in 1661, in folio, Yelverton's reports of ſpecial caſes in the King's Bench, temp. Eliz. and James I.

He married Jane, daughter of Felix Wilſon, of Stanwell in Middleſex, gent. and had iſſue two ſons and ſix daughters, of which Sir Felix Wilde, of Malling in Kent, was the eldeſt; but he dying without iſſue, his eſtate (according to MORANT) went to his fifth ſiſter Anne, who married John Cockman, of Maidſtone in Kent, M. D. who had an only daughter married to Nicholas Tooke, Eſq.

* *Burnet's Hiſt. of his own times, vol. i. p.* 450.

SIR JOHN VAUGHAN, Knt. was the eldeſt ſon of Edward Vaughan, Eſq. of Trowſcood in Wales, and of Lettice, daughter of John Stedman, Eſq. He was educated at Worceſter School, and Chriſt Church in Oxford, from whence he was removed to the Inner Temple. He repreſented the borough of Cardigan in the parliament called 1640, and was there diſtinguiſhed for his learning and eloquence.

During the civil war he retired to the country, and was elected member for the county of Cardigan the firſt parliament after the Reſtoration. He afterwards joined the enemies of the earl of Clarendon, whoſe overtures of preferment he had conſtantly refuſed.

He received the honour of knighthood May 19, 1668; was called to the degree of ſerjeant at law the day following, and was conſtituted lord chief juſtice of the Common Pleas the 23d of the ſame month.

He died Dec. 10, 1674, and was buried in the Temple Church, where there is a monument erected to his memory; the inſcription mentions his having been an intimate friend and executor of the learned Selden.

He wrote and collected the reports of the court in which he preſided, which were publiſhed by his ſon Edward in one volume in folio, with a print of the lord chief juſtice.

He

He married Jane, eldeſt daughter of John Stedman of Kilkenning, Eſq. and had iſſue Edward Vaughan, Eſq. member for the county of Cardigan, whoſe ſon John Vaughan, Eſq. was by patent, June 29, 1695, created *baron of Feathard*, and *viſcount of Liſburne*, in the kingdom of Ireland.

His deſcendant, the preſent lord, was created *earl of Liſburne* June 24, 1776.

SIR TIMOTHY LITTLETON, Knt. (deſcended of a very ancient family) was the ſeventh ſon of Sir Edward Littleton of Henley, in the county of Salop, Knt. by Mary, daughter of Edmund Walter of Ludlow, Eſq. and brother of lord keeper Littleton, who was made a peer of the realm in the reign of Charles I.

He was of the Inner Temple, and repreſented the borough of Ludlow in the parliament called 1661.

He was appointed one of the barons of the Exchequer Feb. 1, 1670, and received the honour of knighthood June 29, 1671.

He died inteſtate March 29, 1679, and was buried in the Temple Church; his relict, dame Elizabeth Littleton, adminiſtered to his effects.

SIR

SIR HUGH WYNDHAM, Knt. was eighth ſon of Sir John Wyndham of Orchard-Wyndham, and brother of Sir Wadham Wyndham before-mentioned; he was of Lincoln's Inn, and called to the degree of ſerjeant at law June 21, 1660; he repreſented the borough of Minehead in 1661; he was made a baron of the Exchequer June 20, 1670, and received the honour of knighthood the 28th of the ſame month. Jan. 22, 1672, he was made a juſtice of the court of Common Pleas. He died on the circuit at Norwich in 1684, in the 82d year of his age, and was buried at Silton in Dorſetſhire, where there is a noble monument erected to his memory.

He had three wives; Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Woodhouſe, of Kimberley in Norfolk, Bart. by whom he left one ſon and two daughters; his ſecond wife was Elizabeth, widow of Sir Henry Berkeley, Bart; and his third was widow of Sir Edward Hooper, Knt; by his two laſt wives he had no iſſue.

His only ſon dying without iſſue, his eſtate devolved upon his two daughters and coheirs; whereof Blanch was married to Sir Nathaniel Napier, and Rachael to John earl of Briſtol.

SIR EDWARD TURNOR, Knt. (deſcended from an ancient family ſeated at Haverhill in Suffolk) was the eldeſt ſon of Arthur Turnor of Parndon,

Parndon, in the county of Eſſex, Eſq. ſerjeant at law, and Anne, daughter of John Jermy of Gunſton, in the county of Norfolk, Eſq. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, and from thence removed to the Middle Temple (where for four generations his immediate anceſtors had been placed). July 7, 1660, he received the honour of knighthood, was made king's counſel *, and attorney-general to the duke of York. Oct. 9, 1660, he ſat upon the trial of the Regicides, in which he took an active part.

In the parliament called 1660, he was returned for the county of Eſſex; and in that of 1661, he repreſented the borough of Hertford, and was in that year choſen ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons, in which poſt he continued till he was appointed ſolicitor-general May 11, 1670. He was called to the degree of ſerjeant at law May 19, 1671, and conſtituted lord chief baron of the Exchequer the 23d of May following. He died at *Bedford* during the aſſizes there, March 4, 1675, and was buried at Little Parndon in Eſſex.

He married, *firſt*, Sarah, daughter of Gerard Gore, Eſq. alderman of London, by whom he had four ſons and two daughters; his ſecond wife

* It is a matter of doubt, whether Sir Edward Turnor or Sir Francis North was the firſt perſon who was appointed king's counſel at the Reſtoration, the time when that order became a regular one. *See this point diſcuſſed in Serjeant Wynne on the Antiquity of Serjeants, &c.*

was Mary, daughter and heir of Henry Ewer, Esq. of South Mimms, by whom he had no issue.

The male issue of this branch of the Turnor family failing, the estate went to Sarah, great-grand-daughter of the lord chief baron: she married Joseph Garth, Esq. whose son, Edward Turnour-Garth-Turnour, was, in 1761, created *baron Winterton* of Gort, in the kingdom of Ireland; and in 1765 *a viscount, and earl Winterton.*

SIR EDWARD THURLAND, Knt. (descended from an ancient family seated at Thurland Castle in Nottinghamshire) was son of Edward Thurland, Esq. by Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Richard Elliot of Ryegate, in the county of Surrey, Esq; he was of the Inner Temple, of which society he was reader 14 Charles II. and represented the borough of Ryegate in the parliaments called 1659, 1660, and 1661.

He was called to the degree of serjeant at law Dec. 12, 1682; was solicitor-general to the duke of York, and received the honour of knighthood April 22, 1665. He was made a baron of the Exchequer Jan. 24, 1672; and died in 1682, aged 76: he was buried at Ryegate in Surrey, where there is a handsome monument erected to his memory.

He

He married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Wright, of Buckland in Surrey, Eſq. and had iſſue Edward Thurland, of Ryegate, Eſq.

SIR ROBERT ATKYNS, K. B. was the eldeſt ſon of Sir Edward Atkyns beforementioned, by his wife Urſula, daughter of Sir Thomas Dacres. He was born in the year 1621, was educated at Sidney College, Cambridge, and from thence removed to Lincoln's Inn, of which Society he was reader 16 Charles II.

At the Reſtoration he was made a Knight of the Bath, and was then conſidered as one of the greateſt ornaments of his profeſſion. He was called to the degree of ſerjeant at law May 20, 1668, and advanced to be king's ſerjeant in 1671. He was appointed one of the juſtices of the Common Pleas April 25, 1672, which poſt he reſigned in 1679, being unwilling to countenance the arbitrary proceedings then introduced.

He retired to his ſeat at Saperton in the county of Glouceſter (which he had purchaſed of Sir William Pool) till the time of the Revolution, of which event he was a zealous promoter.

He was received with great marks of diſtinction by king William and his royal conſort, who advanced him to be lord chief baron of the Exchequer April 17, 1689. He was in that year choſen ſpeaker of the Houſe of Lords; which

high poſt he continued till 1693, when the Great Seal was given to Sir John Summers. He reſigned his public employments in 1695, and died in 1709, aged 88 years.

There is a learned volume of Law and Parliamentary Tracts written by Sir Robert Atkyns.

He was twice married, firſt to Mary, daughter of Sir George Clerk, of Watford in Northamptonſhire, by whom he had no iſſue; and a ſecond time to Ann, daughter of Sir Thomas Dacres, by whom he had Sir Robert Atkyns, Knt. his only ſon, member of parliament for Glouceſterſhire, and author of the invaluable hiſtory of that county.

SIR WILLIAM ELLIS, Knt. was ſon of Thomas Ellis, of Welbourn in the county of Lincoln, Eſq. was of Lincoln College, Oxford, from thence removed to Gray's Inn Nov. 6, 1627. He was choſen member for Grantham in the parliament called 1656, at which time it appears he was his highneſs's ſolicitor.

He was reader of Gray's Inn, 1668, called to the degree of ſerjeant at law June 26, 1669, and received the honour of knighthood April 30, 1671, about which time he was made king's ſerjeant.

He was appointed one of the juſtices of the court of Common Pleas Dec. 18, 1672, and died, unmarried, Dec. 2, 1680. He was buried at Nocton in Lincolnſhire; and left his eſtate to his

his nephew Sir William Ellis, of Wyham in that county, Bart.

SIR FRANCIS NORTH (Baron of Guildford) was ſecond ſon of Dudley fourth lord North, by Ann, daughter and coheir of Sir Charles Montagu, Knt. He was of the ſociety of the Middle Temple, and became ſo eminent in his profeſſion, that the honor of knighthood was conferred upon him the 20th of May, 1671, when he was made ſolicitor-general. Nov. 12, 1673, he was appointed attorney general; and on the 23d of January, 1674, he was advanced to be lord chief juſtice of the Common Pleas. He was appointed lord keeper of the Great Seal Dec. 20, 1682, and created *baron of Guildford* Sept. 26, 1683. He died at his ſeat at Wroxton in Oxfordſhire, Sept. 5, 1685, and was ſucceeded in his title and eſtate by Francis his eldeſt ſon, grandfather to the right hon. *Frederick lord North*, ſometime firſt lord of the treaſury, &c. His lordſhip married Frances, daughter and coheir of the earl of Down, by whom he had iſſue three ſons and two daughters.

SIR HENEAGE FINCH (Earl of Nottingham) was the eldeſt ſon of Sir Heneage Finch, recorder of London, and ſpeaker of the Houſe of

Commons, temp. Charles I, by Frances, daughter of Sir Edmund Bell, of Beaupré Hall in the county of Norfolk. He was born Dec. 23, 1621, was educated at Weſtminſter-ſchool, and Chriſt-church, Oxford, from whence he was removed to the Inner Temple, of which ſociety he was reader 13 Charles II. He was choſen member for Canterbury in the parliament held 1660, and was made ſolicitor-general June 6, 1660; received the honour of knighthood the day following, and was created a baronet the ſame day. In October he ſat upon the commiſſion for the trial of the regicides. 1661 he was returned member for the univerſity of Oxford; on May 10, 1670, he was made attorney-general, and conſtituted lord keeper of the Great Seal Nov. 9, 1673; the ſame year he was advanced to the peerage by the title of *lord Finch of Daventry*; and in 1675 was declared lord high chancellor of England. May 12, 1681, he was created *earl of Nottingham*, and died Dec. 18, 1682, aged 60.

Sir *William Blackſtone* * gives him the following character: "Sir Heneage Finch, afterwards earl "of Nottingham, was a perſon of the greateſt "abilities and moſt uncorrupted integrity; a "thorough maſter and zealous defender of the "laws and conſtitution of his country; and en-"dued with a pervading genius, that enabled

* *Commentaries, Vol. III. Chap. 4.*

" him to diſcover and to purſue the true ſpirit of " juſtice, notwithſtanding the embarraſſments " raiſed by the narrow and technical notions " which then prevailed in the courts of law, and " the imperfect ideas of redreſs which had poſ- " ſeſſed the courts of equity.

" The reaſon and neceſſities of mankind, ariſing " from the great change of property by the ex- " tenſion of trade and the abolition of military " tenures, co-operated in eſtabliſhing his plan, " and enabled him, in the courſe of nine years, " to build a ſyſtem of juriſprudence and juriſdic- " tion upon wide and rational foundations: " which have alſo been extended and improved " by many great men, who have ſince preſided " in chancery. And from that time to this, the " power and buſineſs of the court have increaſed " to an amazing degree."

Granger mentions three engraved portraits of Sir Heneage Finch.

His lordſhip married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. William Harvey, and had iſſue ten ſons, and four daughters; but the fifth earl of Winchelſea dying without iſſue, the earldom of Winchelſea devolved on Daniel ſecond earl of Nottingham, ſon of the chancellor, and grandfather of the preſent *earl of Winchelſea.*

IN

IN the King's Bench in Guild-Hall, is a half length portrait of SIR WILLIAM THOMSON, Knt. who was probably of Lincolnſhire, as he bore the ſame arms as the Thomſons of that county, namely, "*Azure, a lion paſſant or*, quar-" tered with the coat of Roſſeter of Somerby in "Lincolnſhire." He was of Lincoln's Inn, and was choſen member for Ipſwich in 1713, which borough he repreſented in parliament till he was advanced to the Bench. In 1714 he was choſen Recorder of London, and was on the 6th of February 1716, appointed ſolicitor general, which poſt he reſigned March 17, 1719.

He was called to the degree of ſerjeant at law November 26, 1729, and was conſtituted one of the barons of the Exchequer the day following.

He died October 27, 1739, and by will dated January 9, 1737-8, "He left his portrait, painted by *Seaman*, to the court of Aldermen, either to be put up in the council chamber, or in the outer court where the recorder uſed to ſit, and requeſted them to give directions accordingly; he deſired they would accept his picture as a token of his reſpect for the city, and the high ſenſe he had of the favors conferred upon him; being conſcious of having ſerved the City faithfully, and with integrity, and hoping to be remembered accordingly."

He married Dame Julia, relict of Sir William Blackett, of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Bart. by whom he had no iſſue. She died Auguſt 16, 1722, and was buried at Hampſtead.

PERSONS

PERSONS to whom the Thanks of the Court of COMMON COUNCIL, together with the FREEDOM of the City of LONDON, have been preſented ſince the Acceſſion of his preſent MAJESTY.

1761, May 1.

TO the right hon. ARTHUR ONSLOW, ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons, for the impartial and judicious conduct he maintained in the execution of that important office during the courſe of thirty-three years; and for his conſtant zeal in ſupport of the rights, privileges and conſtitutional independencies of the Commons of Great-Britain.

1761, June 5.

To his royal highneſs the duke of YORK, one of the rear admirals of the blue ſquadron of his majeſty's fleet.

1764,

1764, February 15.

To the right hon. SIR CHARLES PRATT, (lord CAMDEN) for his honeſt and deliberate deciſion (in the court of Common Pleas) upon the validity of a warrant, by which he hath eminently diſtinguiſhed his duty to the king, his juſtice to the ſubject, and his knowledge of the law.

1765, June 6.

To his royal highneſs the duke of GLOUCESTER,

1767, June 17.

To the right hon. CHARLES TOWNSHEND, chancellor of the Exchequer, for his kind and ſucceſsful endeavours to ſerve the court of Common Council in their application to parliament for ſeveral improvements to be made in the metropolis.

1768, October 12.

To the king of DENMARK, who honored the City with accepting the freedom, and deſired it might be delivered to baron Dieden, his ambaſſador

baſſador in London, who had orders carefully to tranſmit it to HIS MAJESTY.

1776, March 14.

To RICHARD PRICE, D. D. F. R. S. for his excellent pamphlet on Civil Liberty.

1777, May 19.

To the right hon. Sir FLETCHER NORTON, ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons, for promoting and forwarding the act for the more effectually improving the navigation of the river Thames: and for declaring, in manly terms, the real ſtate of the nation to his majeſty on the throne, when he preſented, for the royal aſſent, the bill entitled, "An act for the better ſupport of his majeſty's houſehold, &c."

1779, Feb. 12.

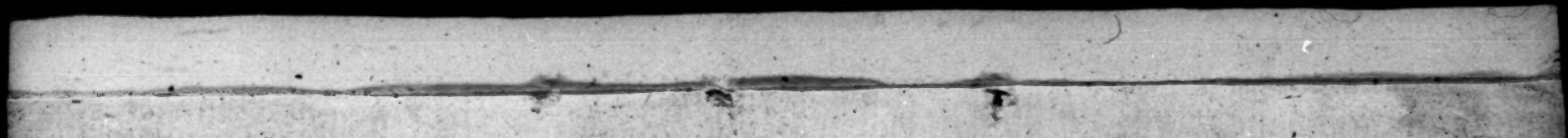
To the hon. admiral AUGUSTUS KEPPEL, upon his moſt honourable acquittal of the charges brought againſt him by Sir Hugh Palliſer.

1780, March 6.

To admiral Sir GEORGE BRIDGES RODNEY, for his late very gallant action againſt the Spaniards.

1780, June 26.

To Sir HENRY GOULD, Knt. one of the juſtices of the court of Common Pleas, for reſting his ſecurity (during the late riots) on the protection of the laws of the land, and refuſing the aid of the military, which was offered to all the judges. (Mr. Juſtice Gould, it is ſaid, declined accepting the freedom.)

MUSEUM BRITANNICUM

FINIS.